

National Republican.

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Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

HANCOCK has taken his seat.

BARNUM's miles failed to draw.

UNCLE SAM waked up on Tuesday.

The Democratic Jackson association. His jacket.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, etc., is still out in the cold.

Was it really a boor for HANCOCK, or only a mirage?

The rebel claim to govern this country has been settled.

The widow BUTLER has been compelled to do weeds again.

The organ has HANCOCK's cabinet on hand, and no takers.

"Now I lay me down to sleep," is the lullaby of the organ.

HANCOCK has now become a "local issue" beyond question.

REBEL visits to Governor's island are not so numerous as they were.

The democrats have "229" for sale among their second-hand furniture.

JEFF DAVIS mouras. The next rebellion has been indefinitely postponed.

STEP lightly and whisper softly, for there's a funeral in the democratic household.

WEAVER is going to count his electoral votes without the aid of an electoral commission.

JERRY BLACK will not know what to do with himself, now that HANCOCK does not want him for cabinet use.

The democrats are generous to a fault. They have already inaugurated the campaign of 1884 for the republicans.

PROVIDENCE sent a fair day, thus abetting the republicans again in a manner so marked as to admit of no question.

The election Tuesday indicates that enough republicans can be found to fill the offices in the different departments.

TILDEN is probably the happiest man in New York about these days. He gives Governor's island a jubilious equanimity.

BUELL says HANCOCK, as a candidate, will keep four years. We should not wonder—no candidate was ever better picked.

How long would the organ survive if deprived of the support of democrats and weak-kneed republicans in the public service?

MR. BENNETT of the *World* announces that he will sue for criminal libel the editors and proprietors of the New York *Express*.

THE TORNADO of Tuesday damaged a good deal of timber, and several firms in the cabinet-making business will have to retire in consequence.

It is in order now for the organ to keep its democratic friends in the departments advised of the state of the roads leading out of the District.

BARNUM contemplates building a mound of mule bones over the grave of H. L. MOORE. The inscription will be:

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

HANCOCK was anxious to inspect the treasury books. The joy he anticipated in that occupation will be impaired somewhat by his being obliged to view them with a field-glass.

For the purpose of providing ample accommodations for the liars, culumulators, forgers and murderers the democrats have been using in the late campaign, the halls of perdition will be enlarged.

THE man who threatened to become a permanent democrat shot J. GARFIELD he elected was MULRILE. As the people have shuddered the risk they must endure the consequences, sad though they be.

BARNUM did not carry his own state; ENGLISH did not carry his own state; HANCOCK did not carry his own state; FORNEY did not carry his own state; TRUMBULL did not carry his own state; BEN BUTLER did not carry his own state; six heavy failures in a single day.

HANCOCK's popularity was an attractive-looking couch, but with FORNEY, SICKLES, BEN BUTLER, TRUMBULL, JULIAN and one or two other deserters inside the load was too heavy and it broke down. The passengers will get away on BARNUM's mules, and will not be seen in the political field hereafter.

"Thought lost to sight to memory dear." The following list of patriots who joined the HANCOCK band, first, to rebuke and punish the republican party, and, secondly, to make HANCOCK's calling and election sure, will not, we trust, be putting their little prorrings up to be filled with republican favors under the next administration. Good-bye, gentlemen! The roll contains the names of JOHN W. FORNEY, DANIEL E. SICKLES, DAN BUTTERFIELD, A. B. MUL-

LEN, FRANZ SHIRL, BEN BURLIN, etc. The others are so insignificant that they are not worth naming.

FORNEY, lying, mud-slinging and riot have been rebuked by the people at the polls. Now let President GARFIELD and his cabinet make this rebuke personal and stinging in every possible way. Don't do less than the people have done. That jury have presented the verdict; let the chief of the executive department carry it into complete execution.

The representative journals of the republican party in the hour of glorious victory have not forgotten to treat with dignity and courtesy the defeated candidate of the democrats. As the Baltimore American well says: "HANCOCK the soldier, and HANCOCK the political candidate, are entirely different men. As a soldier no word from us dimmed the war laurel justly his; as a candidate we can filly write his political obituary as one who fell among thieves."

We may look for a very considerable democratic exodus from this country. Of course the democrats have too much self-respect to live under a government administered by that superlatively bad man, JAMES A. GARFIELD, who according to their showing has committed every offense known to the calendar of crime. Canada is not off nor is the ocean very broad, Ta-ta-old follows. The people evidently do not agree with your views of General GARFIELD, and you should show proper resentment by leaving your country for its good.

The campaign ended, Hon. JAY A. HUBELL leaves Washington for his home in Michigan to-day. We cannot let him go without a word of acknowledgment for the splendid work he has done. As chairman of the republican congressional committee he has for seven months or more performed the delicate, responsible and arduous duties of his position with rare tact, great sagacity and tireless energy. He has worked early and late at his post of duty here, refusing to leave it either to look after his renomination to congress, or his re-election after he had been renominated. His district—the ninth Michigan—has shown its appreciation of his self-abnegating labors and placed itself upon a plane where it would be entitled to respect and good fellowship. But during the late election it has shown itself to be but a reflection of the spirit and methods of those states where law, order and right are transmuted into the very earth with impunity. In the late election South Carolina and Virginia in their conduct and practices have been as similar as a pair of twins. The former surrounded the polls with armed men and overthrew the suffrage of the people at the ballot-box, rendering the election worse than a farce. Virginia performed the same service in another way. The mayor and police of the city of Alexandria fall upon peaceful and inoffensive republicans, to the number of several hundred, who sought to exercise the right of suffrage peacefully as good citizens, and with force and even bloodshed drove them like cattle from the ballot-box, and thereby despoiled them of their suffrage. There was no disorder, no riot, no lawlessness, no disturbance of the peace, until the mayor and his police in a rude and outrageous manner assumed the role of a mob and despoiled hundreds of unoffending citizens of their rights of suffrage and their voice in a republican form of government. In this, to some extent, Virginia has placed herself in line with the red-shirt, night-line and rifle-club polity of the dark and bloody regions of the southern states, where the republicans have no rights that the democrats are bound to respect.

We can say to the city of Alexandria and to the state of Virginia, you cannot nurse within your borders such a spirit and such methods and hope to retain the respect and good-fellowship of the loyal states and people of the north. If you hope to be friends with that section, and to preserve the fellowship of intercourse and trade, we tell you plainly that it cannot be done in this way. Virginia followed South Carolina into secession and endeavored to break the bond of this union and the integrity of this government. It deluged its own soil with blood and affected to surrender within its own borders, and South Carolina followed its example, clothed with hate, intolerance and blood-thirstiness. Now, instead of cleansing itself of such uncleannesses and pledging its faith to the principles and processes of a republican form of government and good-fellowship to all the people of the nation, Virginia has placed herself in line with the red-shirt, night-line and rifle-club polity of the dark and bloody regions of the southern states, where the republicans have no rights that the democrats are bound to respect.

We earnestly request our democratic friends not to let on the result of the election. They have every reason to be confident of HANCOCK's success, but the feeling should not be manifested in the pool-room.

TODAY presents the only opportunity that will ever occur to rebuke usurpation of the executive power by any government. If this rule is not abandoned, we shall have taken a long stride toward anarchy.

HAVE CONFIDENCE, DEMOCRATS.—You have a large majority of the popular vote. You can control a majority of the electoral vote. If a fair and honest election is held tomorrow HANCOCK will be the next president. They have every reason to be cheerful and confident.

THE republicans managers in New York are very confident of GARFIELD's election, and they do not in figure. JAMES A. SICKLES says his lips "are sealed as far as predictions are concerned." This is really the most surprising feature of the campaign. On the other hand, the democratic managers support their prophecy of HANCOCK's election by stating facts. They count on New York by 30,000 majority, and New York is the deciding state. General HANCOCK himself has little doubt of the flood.

WHATSOEVER may be the outcome of the presidential election, the house of representatives must not be lost to the democracy. However this is, democrats dwelling in doubtful districts.

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THE NATURE OF SUCCESSIONS.

POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

For Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fortress Monroe, and the South, stopping going and returning at Piney Point and Point Lookout.

On and after this day, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1880, and on and thereafter, the new steamer EXCELSIOR, James White, commander, and carrying the United States mail, will take the place of the GEORGE LEARY while undergoing repairs. B. F. DODD, Agent.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

WILL MEET AT

METROPOLITAN HALL,

Corner of Eighth and E Streets northwest,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, 1880,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE HOLMES, FRANK HUME, President.

J. M. & R. COHEN,

DIAMOND BROKERS

AND SPECULATOR IN DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

1105 Penna. Ave., N. W.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT.

A fine line of Ladies and Gent's Gold Watches and Fine Jewelry for sale.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

OCTOBER 28, 1880.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS:

BY A joint resolution of congress, approved June 2d, 1872, it is provided that the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1879, may be paid on before January 1, 1880, by the collection of taxes on all real estate, personal property, and other uncollected debts, which will result in a loss to the revenue of about \$200,000.

The Collector of Taxes, also calls the attention of the tax-payers to the fact that the rates of assessment of assessments of the taxes for the year ending June 30, 1880, and will be ready to receive payment of the same on or before January 1, 1881, and thereafter, on or before the 1st day of February, 1881.

There is no charge for the collection of taxes.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1880, there will be a penalty of five per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1881, there will be a penalty of twenty (20) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1882, there will be a penalty of forty (40) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1883, there will be a penalty of fifty (50) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1884, there will be a penalty of sixty (60) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1885, there will be a penalty of seventy (70) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1886, there will be a penalty of eighty (80) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1887, there will be a penalty of ninety (90) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1888, there will be a penalty of one hundred (100) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1889, there will be a penalty of one hundred and ten (110) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1890, there will be a penalty of one hundred and twenty (120) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1891, there will be a penalty of one hundred and thirty (130) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1892, there will be a penalty of one hundred and forty (140) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1893, there will be a penalty of one hundred and fifty (150) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1894, there will be a penalty of one hundred and sixty (160) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1895, there will be a penalty of one hundred and seventy (170) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1896, there will be a penalty of one hundred and eighty (180) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1897, there will be a penalty of one hundred and ninety (190) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1898, there will be a penalty of one hundred and一百 (200) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1899, there will be a penalty of one hundred and twelve (212) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1900, there will be a penalty of one hundred and thirteen (213) per cent.

On so much of the first half of the amount of taxes as is not paid on or before January 1, 1901, there will be a penalty of one hundred and